



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

### THE LEGAL CLUB OF LYNCHBURG.

---

Of general interest to the legal profession of the state, and appealing especially to the juniors of the Bar, will be an account of the formation and successful progress of "The Legal Club," composed of younger members of the Lynchburg Bar.

Quotations from the preamble to the By-Laws of the Club, show the impelling reasons for its organization: While "the members of the legal profession have always occupied a conspicuous position of leadership and prominence in the life of our city, due to the sterling character and great ability of its members," and "in the past there existed a most cordial relationship among lawyers of Lynchburg who mingled together with much frequency when questions of legal interest were discussed and opinions expressed," yet, "because of the change in the mode of our daily living, the pleasure of this close friendship that formally existed and the mutual benefits thus derived have been partially lost to the younger members of the Bar," and "the practice of Advocacy, so long such an important factor in the life of a lawyer, has diminished because of the tendency of compromise and settlement out of court." Facing a revised Code, with numerous changes as yet unfamiliar, and, "in daily practice, many questions \* \* \* pertaining to legal ethics, and other important subjects which could be discussed beneficially," the younger members of the Bar, prompted by the "desire to maintain the high standard the legal profession has so long enjoyed," have associated themselves together for the following purposes:

"First: To bring together the members of the Bar of Lynchburg into closer relationship, believing that warm friendship will thus be engendered.

"Second: To practice Advocacy by the discussion of legal questions and especially by discussions of the Code of 1919.

"Third: To discuss any question of ethics, practice, or any other general matter of interest or benefit to the standing of the lawyer in our community."

The very successful semi-monthly meetings that have been

held, the excellent papers and speeches in which have been treated changes in the New Code and live topics of the day, the opportunities that have been afforded for the discussion of perplexing professional problems and matters touching upon legal ethics, the friendships that have been made and strengthened, —all offer convincing evidence that the avowed purposes of the Club can be, and happily are being accomplished.

The program of papers and speeches through the first meeting in April, is as follows:

- Nov. 25th: Mayo C. Brown, "Mechanical Construction of the Code of 1919;" Royston Jester, "The Recall."
- Dec. 9th: Fred M. Davis, "Title Examination under the Code of 1919;" Christian S. Hutter, "Compulsory Voting Law."
- Jan. 8th: Thos. S. Kirkpatrick, "Warrants for Small Claims under the Code of 1919;" L. Bradford Waters, "Divorce."
- Jan. 22nd: Thos. J. Williams, "Proceeding by Notice of Motion under the Code of 1919;" Jos. P. McCarron, "Means of Reaching the Stranger Who Passes Worthless Checks."
- Feb. 12th: John D. Easley, "Service of Process under the Code of 1919;" Sam H. Williams, "Legal Aid Organizations."
- Feb. 26th: J. Tinsley Coleman, Jr., "Attachments under the Code of 1919;" A. D. Barksdale, Speech.
- Mar. 11th: Frank L. Thomasson, "Negotiable Instruments Law under the Code of 1919;" James R. Caskie, Speech.
- Mar. 25th: J. Easley Edmunds, Jr., "Statute of Frauds, Promise to Answer for Debt, Default, or Miscarriage of Another;" J. Eield Wardlaw, Speech.
- April 8th: Clarence O. Amonette, "Change in the Law of Wills under the Code of 1919;" T. L. Gilfoyle, Speech.

The subjects of papers dealing with the Code are assigned. Freedom in choice of topic, however, is permitted to the speakers before the Club. All papers read become the property of the Club and are preserved by the Secretary in the "archives" for ready reference.

The officers of the Club are: President, J. Easley Edmunds, Jr.; Vice-President, Samuel H. Williams; Secretary-Treasurer, Frank L. Thomasson; "Court Reporter," Fred M. Davis. The

program committee consists of Clarence O. Amonette, J. Field Wardlaw, and L. Bradford Waters.

The present membership includes: C. O. Amonette, A. D. Barksdale, R. C. Blackford, Mayo C. Brown, J. R. Caskie, J. T. Coleman, F. M. Davis, J. D. Easley, J. E. Edmunds, Jr., T. L. Gilfoyle, C. S. Hutter, R. Jester, T. S. Kirkpatrick, J. P. McCarron, C. E. McKenry, L. Shrader (of Amherst), I. L. Smith, F. L. Thomasson, J. F. Wardlaw, L. B. Waters, R. Whitehead, S. H. Williams, and T. J. Williams.

A broader field of usefulness opens its vistas to the Club as it advances in its work. Before it are brought matters vital to the community and to the state, and their discussion benefits not only the members, but, through the medium of the press, the general public, also. At a recent meeting the Club decided to form a legal aid organization to give gratuitous legal advice and assistance to the poor in matters where no other assistance is available, thus endeavoring to protect the rights of the humble and creating for our system of justice a high regard and respect. If "The Legal Club" can maintain the high standard of legal ethics, can help initiate and lead public opinion in sane and constructive paths, and can help the poor (remembering that he "Who closes his ear to the poor, Peter will not hear when he knocks"), it will have done a good work.

FRED M. DAVIS.

*Lynchburg, Va.*